

=> FIL REG  
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FILE 'HCA' ENTERED AT 08:41:32 ON 08 JUL 2009  
E US20070093644/PN  
L1 1 S E3  
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L2 5 S E1-5

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L3 STR

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L7 1 S E3  
L8 2513 S (M (L) F)/ELS (L) 2/ELC.SUB  
L9 STR L3  
L10 4 S L9  
L11 STR L9  
L12 4 S L11  
L13 STR L11  
L14 5 S L13

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L18 3241 S L15 FUL  
SAV L18 FAN752/A  
E L-FRUCTOSE/CN  
L19 1 S E3  
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L20 1 S E3  
E FRUCTOSE/CN  
L21 2 S E3  
L22 3 S L7 OR L19 OR L20 OR L21

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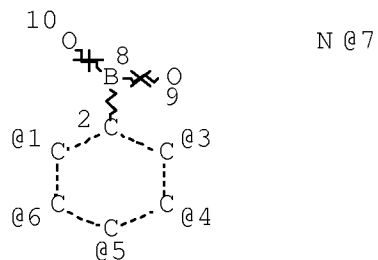
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 L36           4163 S L18  
 L37           38132 S L22  
 L38           141 S L36 AND L37  
              E POLYANILINES/CT  
 L39           10256 S E3  
 L40           7 S L38 AND L39  
 L41           18252 S POLYANILIN?  
 L42           12 S L38 AND L41  
 L43           12 S L40 OR L42  
 L44           1150 S POLY (2A) ANILIN?  
 L45           9 S L38 AND L44  
 L46           13 S L43 OR L45  
 L47           8 S 1808-2004/PY,PRY,AY AND L46  
 L48           132816 S L8  
 L49           6 S L36 AND L37 AND L48  
 L50           3 S 1808-2004/PY,PRY,AY AND L49  
 L51           8 S L47 OR L50

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 14:27:05 ON 08 JUL 2009

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=> D L18 QUE STAT

L15 STR



VPA 7-3/4/5/6/1 U

NODE ATTRIBUTES:

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NSPEC IS RC AT 9

NSPEC IS RC AT 10

DEFAULT MLEVEL IS ATOM

DEFAULT ECLEVEL IS LIMITED

GRAPH ATTRIBUTES:

RING(S) ARE ISOLATED OR EMBEDDED

NUMBER OF NODES IS 10

STEREO ATTRIBUTES: NONE

L18 3241 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SSS FUL L15

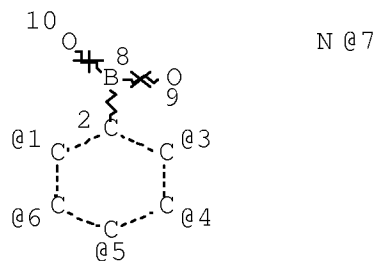
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3241 ANSWERS

SEARCH TIME: 00.00.01

=> D L35 QUE STAT

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VPA 7-3/4/5/6/1 U

NODE ATTRIBUTES:

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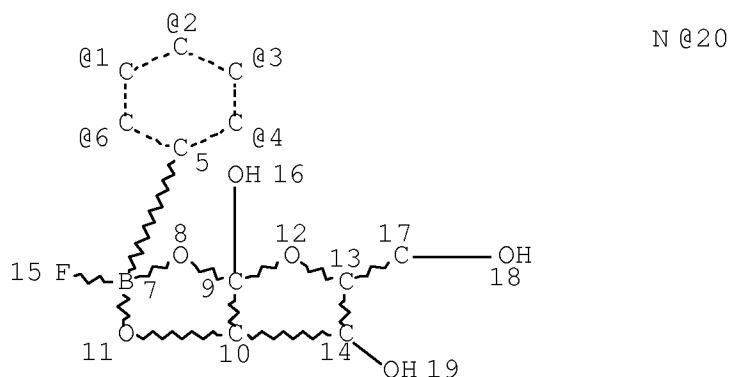
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NODE ATTRIBUTES:  
DEFAULT MLEVEL IS ATOM  
DEFAULT ECLEVEL IS LIMITED

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STEREO ATTRIBUTES: NONE  
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SEARCH TIME: 00.00.01

=> FIL HCA  
FILE 'HCA' ENTERED AT 14:27:41 ON 08 JUL 2009  
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=> D L51 1-8 IBIB ABS HITSTR HITIND RE

L51 ANSWER 1 OF 8 HCA COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 144:403489 HCA Full-text  
 TITLE: Electrochemically fabricated conducting polymer  
 nanowire sensors  
 INVENTOR(S): Tseng, Hsian-Rong; Wang, Jun; Alam, Maksudul;  
 Guo, Yaoyao  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Regents of the University of California, USA  
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 46 pp.  
 CODEN: PIXXD2  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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WO 2006042276	A2	20060420	WO 2005-US36671	200510 12

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WO 2006042276      A3      20070329

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 GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM,  
 KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK,  
 MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO,  
 RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ,  
 UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW

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 BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD,  
 TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM,  
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PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:      US 2004-618421P      P      200410  
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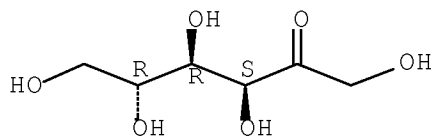
AB Resistive-sensors are provided wherein networks or nanoframeworks of  
 conducting polymer nanowires are electrochem. grown from pre-polymer  
 solns. in the junction gap located between electrode pairs.

IT 57-48-7, Fructose, analysis  
 (electrochem. fabrication of conducting polymer nanowire sensors)

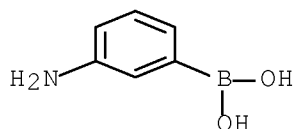
RN 57-48-7 HCA

CN D-Fructose (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



IT 30418-59-8  
 (electrochem. fabrication of conducting polymer nanowire sensors)  
 RN 30418-59-8 HCA  
 CN Boronic acid, B-(3-aminophenyl)- (CA INDEX NAME)



CC 79-2 (Inorganic Analytical Chemistry)  
 Section cross-reference(s): 9  
 IT Polyanilines  
 (electrochem. fabrication of conducting polymer nanowire sensors)  
 IT 50-99-7, D-Glucose, analysis 57-48-7, Fructose, analysis  
 57-50-1, Sucrose, analysis 64-17-5, Ethanol, analysis 67-56-1,  
 Methanol, analysis 67-64-1, Acetone, analysis 67-66-3,  
 Chloroform, analysis 7647-01-0, Hydrogen chloride, analysis  
 7664-41-7, Ammonia, analysis  
 (electrochem. fabrication of conducting polymer nanowire sensors)  
 IT 7440-06-4, Platinum, uses 7440-32-6, Titanium, uses 7631-86-9,  
 Silicon dioxide, uses 25233-30-1, Polyaniline  
 30604-81-0, Polypyrrole 126213-51-2, Poly(ethylenedioxythiophene)  
 (electrochem. fabrication of conducting polymer nanowire sensors)  
 IT 62-53-3, Aniline, reactions 109-97-7, Pyrrole 30418-59-8  
 126213-50-1, 3,4-Ethylenedioxythiophene  
 (electrochem. fabrication of conducting polymer nanowire sensors)

L51 ANSWER 2 OF 8 HCA COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 143:27368 HCA Full-text  
 TITLE: Switchable self-doped polyaniline and  
 production method thereof  
 INVENTOR(S): Deore, Bhavana A.; Yu, Insun; Freund, Michael S.  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): University of Manitoba, Can.  
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 30 pp.  
 CODEN: PIXXD2  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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WO 2005054338	A1	20050616	WO 2004-CA2083	200412 06

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 KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW,  
 MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD,  
 SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ,  
 VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW  
 RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW,  
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 NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA,  
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 US 20070093644 A1 20070426 US 2006-581752

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 PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2003-526603P P

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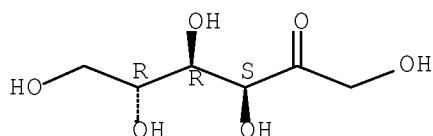
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 AB A substituted **polyaniline** whose self-doped state can be controlled via  
 complexation between boronic acid groups along the backbone with D-  
 fructose in the presence of fluoride is described. For the first time,  
 this allows the formation of a water-soluble, self-doped conducting  
 polymer under the polymerization conditions. In turn this facilitates  
 the growth of **polyaniline** over a wider pH range.

IT 57-48-7, D-Fructose, uses 7681-49-4, Sodium  
 fluoride, uses  
 (dopant; production of water-soluble switchable self-doped  
**polyanilines**)

RN 57-48-7 HCA

CN D-Fructose (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 7681-49-4 HCA  
 CN Sodium fluoride (NaF) (CA INDEX NAME)

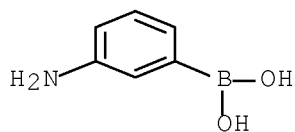
F—Na

IT 280563-63-5P, 3-Aminophenyl boronic acid homopolymer  
 853074-12-1P  
 (non-self-doped form; production of water-soluble switchable self-doped  
 polyanilines)

RN 280563-63-5 HCA  
 CN Boronic acid, B-(3-aminophenyl)-, homopolymer (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

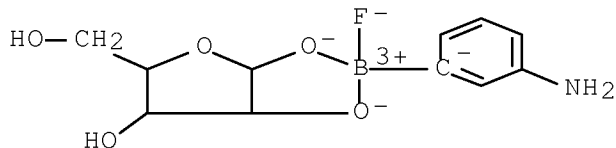
CRN 30418-59-8  
 CMF C6 H8 B N O2



RN 853074-12-1 HCA  
 CN Borate(1-), (3-aminophenyl)[β-D-arabinofuranosato(2-)-κO1,κO2]fluoro-, (T-4)-, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 654084-45-4  
 CMF C11 H14 B F N O5  
 CCI CCS



IC ICM C08G0073-02  
 ICS H01B0001-12  
 CC 37-3 (Plastics Manufacture and Processing)



ST switchable self doped **polyaniline** boronic acid  
 IT Conducting polymers  
     (production of water-soluble switchable self-doped **polyanilines**  
     )  
 IT **Polyanilines**  
     (production of water-soluble switchable self-doped **polyanilines**  
     )  
 IT 57-48-7, D-Fructose, uses 7681-49-4, Sodium  
     fluoride, uses  
     (dopant; production of water-soluble switchable self-doped  
     **polyanilines**)  
 IT 280563-63-5P, 3-Aminophenyl boronic acid homopolymer  
     853074-12-1P  
     (non-self-doped form; production of water-soluble switchable self-  
     doped  
     **polyanilines**)  
 IT 7727-54-0, Ammonium persulfate  
     (polymerization catalyst; production of water-soluble switchable  
     self-doped  
     **polyanilines**)

RE

- (1) Deore, B; Analyst 2003, V128, P803 HCA
- (2) Freund; US 20020029979 2002 HCA
- (3) Freund; US 6797152 2004 HCA
- (4) Galaj; CA 2086820 1992 HCA
- (5) Shimizu; CA 2229089 1997 HCA
- (6) Shoji, E; J Am Chem Soc 2002, V124, P12486 HCA
- (7) Wudl; CA 1277989 1990 HCA

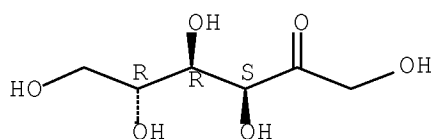
L51 ANSWER 3 OF 8 HCA COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 140:396572 HCA Full-text  
 TITLE: Electroactivity of Electrochemically Synthesized  
     **Poly(Aniline Boronic Acid)** as  
     a Function of pH: Role of Self-Doping  
 AUTHOR(S): Deore, Bhavana A.; Hachey, Sarah; Freund,  
     Michael S.  
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Chemistry, University of Manitoba,  
     Winnipeg, MB, R3T 2N2, Can.  
 SOURCE: Chemistry of Materials (2004), 16(8),  
     1427-1432  
     CODEN: CMATEX; ISSN: 0897-4756  
 PUBLISHER: American Chemical Society  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
 LANGUAGE: English

AB The influence of pH on the electrochem. behavior of electropolymd.,  
 self-doped **poly(aniline boronic acid)** thin films in the presence of D-  
 fructose was studied with voltammetry and potentiometry in phosphate-  
 buffered saline solution The complexation of boronic acid with D-  
 fructose and subsequent formation of self-doped polymer extends the  
 electroactivity of **poly( aniline boronic acid)** to neutral and alkaline  
 media in a manner similar to that of other self-doped **polyanilines**.  
 However, the electroactivity exhibits more complex pH-dependent  
 behavior, suggesting a transition between species involved in the  
 self-doping process. Results obtained with in situ UV-visible

spectroscopy and ex situ FTIR spectroscopy in conjunction with <sup>11</sup>B and <sup>19</sup>F NMR studies of monomeric species indicate that the self-doped structure of poly(aniline boronic acid) is pH sensitive and that the anionic boronic acid complex involves either fluoride or hydroxide depending on pH.

IT 57-48-7, D-Fructose, uses 7681-49-4, Sodium fluoride (NaF), uses  
 (cyclic voltammetry of poly(aminophenylboronic acid) in phosphate-buffered saline stock solution containing fructose and NaF  
 as  
 function of pH and electroactivity role of self-doping)  
 RN 57-48-7 HCA  
 CN D-Fructose (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



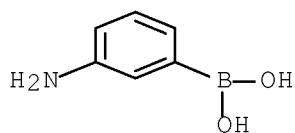
RN 7681-49-4 HCA  
 CN Sodium fluoride (NaF) (CA INDEX NAME)

F—Na

IT 280563-63-5P, Poly(3-aminophenylboronic acid)  
 (cyclic voltammetry of poly(aminophenylboronic acid) in phosphate-buffered saline stock solution containing fructose and NaF  
 as  
 function of pH and electroactivity role of self-doping)  
 RN 280563-63-5 HCA  
 CN Boronic acid, B-(3-aminophenyl)-, homopolymer (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 30418-59-8  
 CMF C6 H8 B N O2

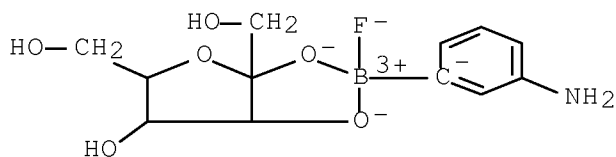


IT 685828-70-0 685828-71-1

(formation and electropolymerization and electroactivity of electrochem. synthesized poly(anilineboronic acid) as function of pH and role of self-doping)

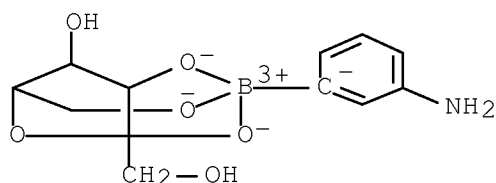
RN 685828-70-0 HCA

CN Borate(1-), (3-aminophenyl)fluoro[ $\beta$ -D-fructofuranosato(2-)- $\kappa$ O2, $\kappa$ O3]-, (T-4)- (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 685828-71-1 HCA

CN Borate(1-), (3-aminophenyl)[ $\beta$ -D-fructofuranosato(3-)- $\kappa$ O2, $\kappa$ O3, $\kappa$ O6]-, (T-4)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



CC 72-2 (Electrochemistry)

Section cross-reference(s): 35

ST electroactivity electrochem prep self doped

polyanilineboronic acid function pH; cyclic voltammetry

polyaminophenylboronic acid film fructose sodium fluoride pH

IT 57-48-7, D-Fructose, uses 7681-49-4, Sodium

fluoride (NaF), uses

(cyclic voltammetry of poly(aminophenylboronic acid) in

phosphate-buffered saline stock solution containing fructose and NaF

as

function of pH and electroactivity role of self-doping)

IT 280563-63-5P, Poly(3-aminophenylboronic acid)

(cyclic voltammetry of poly(aminophenylboronic acid) in

phosphate-buffered saline stock solution containing fructose and NaF

as

function of pH and electroactivity role of self-doping)

IT 685828-70-0 685828-71-1

(formation and electropolymerization and electroactivity of electrochem.

synthesized poly(anilineboronic acid) as

function of pH and role of self-doping)

RE

(1) Chen, S; J Am Chem Soc 1994, V116, P7939 HCA

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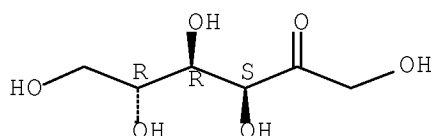
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- (4) Deore, B; Analyst 2003, V128, P803 HCA
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- (7) Holze, R; Synth Met 2002, V131, P61
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- (31) Shull, B; J Pharm Sci 2000, V89, P215 HCA
- (32) Springsteen, G; Tetrahedron 2002, V58, P5291 HCA
- (33) Stilwell, D; J Electrochem Soc 1989, V136, P427 HCA
- (34) Tang, H; Synth Met 1998, V96, P43 HCA
- (35) Wan, Q; Chem J Chin Univ 1997, V18, P226 HCA
- (36) Wei, X; Synth Met 1995, V74, P123 HCA
- (37) Wei, Y; J Phys Chem 1989, V93, P495 HCA
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- (39) Yue, J; J Am Chem Soc 1991, V113, P2665 HCA

L51 ANSWER 4 OF 8 HCA COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 139:239265 HCA Full-text  
 TITLE: Saccharide imprinting of **poly(aniline boronic acid)** in the presence of fluoride  
 AUTHOR(S): Deore, Bhavana; Freund, Michael S.  
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Chemistry, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, MB, R3T 2N2, Can.  
 SOURCE: Analyst (Cambridge, United Kingdom) (2003), 128(6), 803-806  
 CODEN: ANALAO; ISSN: 0003-2654  
 PUBLISHER: Royal Society of Chemistry  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 AB A new approach for the electrosynthesis of saccharide-imprinted **poly(aniline boronic acid)** is described. The method involves the

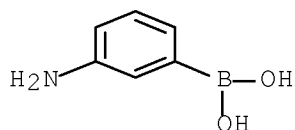
formation of a saccharide-aminophenylboronic acid complex in the presence of fluoride to allow the electropolymerization of a self-doped, molecularly imprinted **polyaniline**. The formation of the anionic monomer complex enables electrochemical polymerization at near neutral pH (5-7) ensuring the incorporation of saccharide in the resulting, self-doped polymer. Films were imprinted with D-fructose where saccharide-aminophenylboronic acid complexation occurred in the presence of one equivalent of fluoride. The selectivity toward D-fructose relative to D-glucose showed an increase of over 25% as a result of imprinting. In addition to the enhanced selectivity, to the best of the authors' knowledge this is the 1st example of the electropolymerization of a self-doped **polyaniline** homopolymer under neutral pH conditions.

IT 57-48-7, D-Fructose, analysis  
 (analyte and imprinting mol.; saccharide imprinting of **poly(aniline boronic acid)** in the presence of fluoride)  
 RN 57-48-7 HCA  
 CN D-Fructose (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



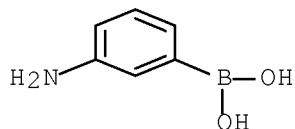
IT 30418-59-8, 3-Aminophenylboronic acid  
 (in preparation of saccharide imprinting of **poly(aniline boronic acid)**)  
 RN 30418-59-8 HCA  
 CN Boronic acid, B-(3-aminophenyl)- (CA INDEX NAME)



IT 280563-63-5DP, Poly(3-aminophenylboronic acid), fructose imprinted  
 (saccharide imprinting of **poly(aniline boronic acid)** in the presence of fluoride)  
 RN 280563-63-5 HCA  
 CN Boronic acid, B-(3-aminophenyl)-, homopolymer (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 30418-59-8  
 CMF C6 H8 B N O2



CC 80-5 (Organic Analytical Chemistry)  
 ST saccharide imprinting **polyanilineboronic** acid fluoride  
 presence  
 IT 57-48-7, D-Fructose, analysis  
 (analyte and imprinting mol.; saccharide imprinting of  
**poly(aniline boronic acid)** in the presence of  
 fluoride)  
 IT 30418-59-8, 3-Aminophenylboronic acid  
 (in preparation of saccharide imprinting of **poly(**  
**aniline boronic acid)**)  
 IT 16984-48-8, Fluoride, analysis  
 (saccharide imprinting of **poly(aniline**  
**boronic acid)** in the presence of fluoride)  
 IT 280563-63-5DP, Poly(3-aminophenylboronic acid), fructose  
 imprinted  
 (saccharide imprinting of **poly(aniline**  
**boronic acid)** in the presence of fluoride)

# RE

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- (4) Haupt, K; Analyst 2001, V126, P747 HCA
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L51 ANSWER 5 OF 8 HCA COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 138:149754 HCA Full-text  
 TITLE: **Poly(aniline)** as a  
 non-enzymatic sugar sensor: potentiometric  
 sensors based on the inductive effect  
 AUTHOR(S): Shoji, Eiichi; Freund, Michael S.  
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Molecular Materials Research Center, Beckman  
 Institute, California Institute of Technology,  
 Pasadena, CA, 91125, USA  
 SOURCE: Proceedings - Electrochemical Society (

2001), 2001-18 (Chemical and Biological  
Sensors and Analytical Methods II), 293-303  
CODEN: PESODO; ISSN: 0161-6374

PUBLISHER: Electrochemical Society  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
LANGUAGE: English

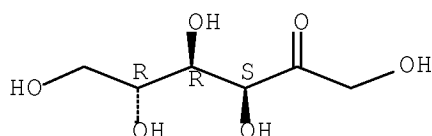
AB The electrochem. potential poly(aniline boronic acid) has been shown to be sensitive to the complexation reaction between the boronic acids and various diols. The change in potential is consistent with the expected influence of the altered inductive effect arising from complexation on the pKa of the polymer. In addition the relative sensitivity of the electrode to different diols is consistent with reported binding consts. The role of local pH changes as well as the presence of polyanions in the films on sensitivity has been explored.

IT 57-48-7, Fructose, analysis  
(Poly(aniline) as non-enzymic sugar sensor)

RN 57-48-7 HCA

CN D-Fructose (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



IT 139289-90-0  
(Poly(aniline) as non-enzymic sugar sensor)

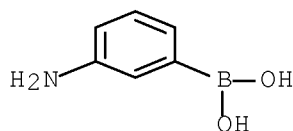
RN 139289-90-0 HCA

CN Boronic acid, B-(3-aminophenyl)-, polymer with benzenamine (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 30418-59-8

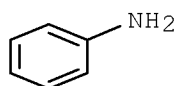
CMF C6 H8 B N O2



CM 2

CRN 62-53-3

CMF C6 H7 N



- CC 9-7 (Biochemical Methods)
- ST **polyaniline** sugar biosensor
- IT Biosensors  
Cyclic voltammetry  
Enzyme electrodes  
Films  
Inductive effect  
(**Poly(aniline)** as non-enzymic sugar sensor)
- IT Carbohydrates, analysis  
(**Poly(aniline)** as non-enzymic sugar sensor)
- IT Polymerization  
(electrochem.; **Poly(aniline)** as non-enzymic sugar sensor)
- IT Sensors  
(potentiometric; **Poly(aniline)** as non-enzymic sugar sensor)
- IT 50-99-7, D-Glucose, analysis 57-48-7, Fructose, analysis  
97-30-3,  $\alpha$ -Methyl-D-glucoside  
(**Poly(aniline)** as non-enzymic sugar sensor)
- IT 54802-94-7 139289-90-0  
(**Poly(aniline)** as non-enzymic sugar sensor)
- RE
- (1) Barker, S; Carbohydrate Research 1973, V26, P33 HCA
  - (2) Bartlett, P; J Chem Soc, Faraday Trans 1996, V92, P4137 HCA
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  - (24) Yoon, J; J Am Chem Soc 1992, V114, P5874 HCA



L51 ANSWER 6 OF 8 HCA COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 138:10980 HCA Full-text  
 TITLE: Potentiometric saccharide detection based on the  
 pKa changes of poly(aniline  
 boronic acid)  
 AUTHOR(S): Shoji, Eiichi; Freund, Michael S.  
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Molecular Material Research Center Beckman  
 Institute, California Institute of Technology,  
 Pasadena, CA, 91125, USA  
 SOURCE: Journal of the American Chemical Society (  
 2002), 124(42), 12486-12493  
 CODEN: JACSAT; ISSN: 0002-7863  
 PUBLISHER: American Chemical Society  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
 LANGUAGE: English

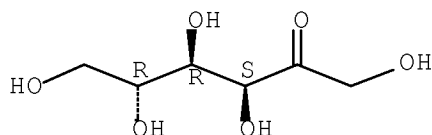
AB A novel approach for the potentiometric detection of saccharides using  
 poly(aniline boronic acid) is presented. A model is described in which  
 the electrochem. potential is sensitive to the change in the pKa of  
 the conducting polymer as a result of boronic acid-diol complexation.  
 In this system, boronic acid complexation is the mode of transduction  
 and it is manifested as changes in the electrochem. potential of the  
 polymer with remarkable selectivity. Characteristics of both  
 transient and steady-state response associated with the complexation  
 are discussed. The presence of Nafion and fluoride during the  
 electrochem. polymerization of 3-aminophenylboronic acid impact the  
 sensitivity and the stability of the electrode response. The sensor  
 sensitivity is improved significantly by increasing the concentration  
 of sodium fluoride during the polymerization. Finally, the nature of  
 the selectivity of the boronic acid-diol reaction under these  
 conditions is explored by using MO calcns.

IT 57-48-7, D-Fructose, analysis  
 (analyte; potentiometric saccharide detection based on the pKa  
 changes of poly(anilineboronic acid))

RN 57-48-7 HCA

CN D-Fructose (CA INDEX NAME)

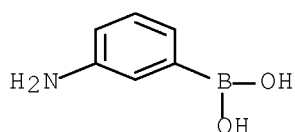
Absolute stereochemistry.



IT 30418-59-8, 3-Aminophenylboronic acid  
 (in preparation of poly(anilineboronic acid))

RN 30418-59-8 HCA

CN Boronic acid, B-(3-aminophenyl)- (CA INDEX NAME)



IT 280563-63-5P, Poly(3-aminophenylboronic acid)  
 (potentiometric saccharide detection based on the pKa changes of  
 poly(anilineboronic acid))

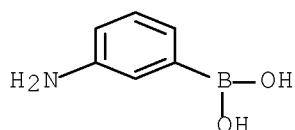
RN 280563-63-5 HCA

CN Boronic acid, B-(3-aminophenyl)-, homopolymer (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 30418-59-8

CMF C6 H8 B N O2



CC 80-2 (Organic Analytical Chemistry)

Section cross-reference(s): 72

ST saccharide detection potentiometry polyanilineboronic acid  
 electrode

IT Glycols, analysis

Monosaccharides

(analytes; potentiometric detection based on the pKa changes of  
 poly(anilineboronic acid))

IT Polyoxyalkylenes, analysis

(fluorine- and sulfo-containing, ionomers; in preparation of poly  
 (anilineboronic acid))

IT Fluoropolymers, analysis

(polyoxyalkylene-, sulfo-containing, ionomers; in preparation of  
 poly(anilineboronic acid))

IT Ionomers

(polyoxyalkylenes, fluorine- and sulfo-containing; in preparation of  
 poly(anilineboronic acid))

IT Electrodes

Sensors

(potentiometric; potentiometric saccharide detection based on the  
 pKa changes of poly(anilineboronic acid))

IT 50-99-7, D-Glucose, analysis 57-48-7, D-Fructose, analysis

97-30-3, α-Methyl-D-glucoside 1460-57-7,

trans-1,2-Cyclohexanediol 1792-81-0, cis-1,2-Cyclohexanediol

5057-98-7, cis-1,2-Cyclopentanediol 5057-99-8,

trans-1,2-Cyclopentanediol

(analyte; potentiometric saccharide detection based on the pKa

changes of poly(anilineboronic acid))

IT 7440-44-0, Carbon, analysis  
(glassy, electrode; potentiometric saccharide detection based on the pKa changes of poly(anilineboronic acid) on glassy carbon electrode)

IT 16984-48-8, Fluoride, analysis  
(in preparation of poly(anilineboronic acid))

IT 30418-59-8, 3-Aminophenylboronic acid  
(in preparation of poly(anilineboronic acid))

IT 280563-63-5P, Poly(3-aminophenylboronic acid)  
(potentiometric saccharide detection based on the pKa changes of poly(anilineboronic acid))

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L51 ANSWER 7 OF 8 HCA COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 136:160592 HCA Full-text  
 TITLE: Sensors and sensing methods for detecting  
 analytes based on changes in pKa of a sensing  
 polymer  
 INVENTOR(S): Freund, Michael S.; Shoji, Eiichi  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): California Institute of Technology, USA  
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 30 pp.  
 CODEN: PIXXD2  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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WO 2002010731	A1	20020207	WO 2001-US24106	200107 31

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 GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ,  
 LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ,  
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 RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH,  
 CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE,  
 TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN,  
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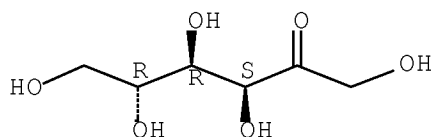
AB Sensor systems and sensing methods for detecting one or more analytes  
 in a fluid. A sensor includes a polymer capable of undergoing a  
 proton-coupled redox reaction. The polymer includes a plurality of  
 reactive substituents capable of undergoing a reaction with an  
 analyte. Upon exposure of the sensor to a fluid containing the  
 analyte, a response is detected based on a change in the pKa of the  
 polymer.

IT 57-48-7, D-Fructose, analysis  
 (sensors and sensing methods for detecting analytes based on  
 changes in pKa of sensing polymer)

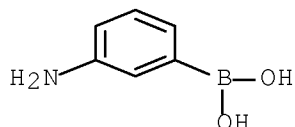
RN 57-48-7 HCA

CN D-Fructose (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



IT 280563-63-5, 3-Aminophenyl boronic acid homopolymer  
 (sensors and sensing methods for detecting analytes based on  
 changes in pKa of sensing polymer)  
 RN 280563-63-5 HCA  
 CN Boronic acid, B-(3-aminophenyl)-, homopolymer (CA INDEX NAME)  
 CM 1  
 CRN 30418-59-8  
 CMF C6 H8 B N O2



IT 7681-49-4, Sodium fluoride (NaF), analysis  
 (sensors and sensing methods for detecting analytes based on  
 changes in pKa of sensing polymer)  
 RN 7681-49-4 HCA  
 CN Sodium fluoride (NaF) (CA INDEX NAME)



IC ICM G01N0027-26  
 ICS G01N0021-47  
 CC 79-6 (Inorganic Analytical Chemistry)  
 IT **Polyanilines**  
 (sensors and sensing methods for detecting analytes based on  
 changes in pKa of sensing polymer)  
 IT 50-99-7, D-Glucose, analysis 57-48-7, D-Fructose, analysis  
 97-30-3,  $\alpha$ -Methyl-D-glucoside 16984-48-8, Fluoride, analysis  
 (sensors and sensing methods for detecting analytes based on  
 changes in pKa of sensing polymer)  
 IT 25233-30-1, **Polyaniline** 25667-98-5, Poly  
 o-phenylenediamine 25668-01-3, Poly o-aminophenol 75788-67-9,  
 Polyphenothiazine 102679-09-4, Poly aminonaphthalene 113254-03-8  
 280563-63-5, 3-Aminophenyl boronic acid homopolymer  
 (sensors and sensing methods for detecting analytes based on  
 changes in pKa of sensing polymer)  
 IT 7681-49-4, Sodium fluoride (NaF), analysis  
 (sensors and sensing methods for detecting analytes based on  
 changes in pKa of sensing polymer)  
 RE  
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 (2) Taj; Synthetic Metals 1998, V97, P205 HCA

ACCESSION NUMBER: 131:145219 HCA Full-text  
 TITLE: A **polyaniline** with near-infrared  
 optical response to saccharides  
 AUTHOR(S): Pringsheim, Erika; Terpetschnig, Ewald;  
 Piletsky, Sergey A.; Wolfbeis, Otto S.  
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Inst. Analytical Chem., Chemo- Biosensors, Univ.  
 Regensburg, Regensburg, D-93040, Germany  
 SOURCE: Advanced Materials (Weinheim, Germany) (  
 1999), 11(10), 865-868  
 CODEN: ADVMEW; ISSN: 0935-9648  
 PUBLISHER: Wiley-VCH Verlag GmbH  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
 LANGUAGE: English

AB A sugar-binding polymer film capable of continuous sensing was  
 prepared by copolymn. of aniline and 3-aminophenylboronic acid and  
 ammonium peroxodisulfate oxidation Its absorption spectrum between  
 500-800 nm undergoes large changes on addition of various saccharides  
 (glucose, fructose, sorbitol, mannitol, saccharose, and glycerol) at  
 neutral pH, changes which are dependent on the saccharide concentrate  
 and are fully reversible. These films represent an interesting  
 alternative to enzyme-based glucose sensors because of their ease of  
 preparation, compatibility with light emitting devices and diode laser  
 light sources, and their thermal and temporal stability.

IT 139289-90-0P, Aniline-3-aminophenylboronic acid copolymer  
 (in oxidized state; preparation and saccharide-sensing properties of  
 aniline-aminophenylboronic acid copolymer optical sensor)

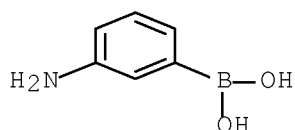
RN 139289-90-0 HCA

CN Boronic acid, B-(3-aminophenyl)-, polymer with benzenamine (CA  
 INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 30418-59-8

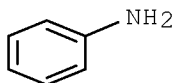
CMF C6 H8 B N O2



CM 2

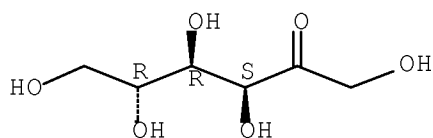
CRN 62-53-3

CMF C6 H7 N



IT 57-48-7, Fructose, analysis  
 (preparation and saccharide-sensing properties of  
 aniline-aminophenylboronic acid copolymer optical sensor)  
 RN 57-48-7 HCA  
 CN D-Fructose (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



CC 37-5 (Plastics Manufacture and Processing)  
 ST polyaniline sugar sensor prepn; aniline aminophenylboronic  
 acid copolymn polyaniline prepn; saccharide detn  
 polyaniline sensor; IR absorption polyaniline  
 IT Polyanilines  
 (preparation and saccharide-sensing properties of  
 aniline-aminophenylboronic acid copolymer optical sensor)  
 IT 139289-90-0P, Aniline-3-aminophenylboronic acid copolymer  
 (in oxidized state; preparation and saccharide-sensing properties of  
 aniline-aminophenylboronic acid copolymer optical sensor)  
 IT 50-99-7, Glucose, analysis 56-81-5, Glycerol, analysis  
 57-48-7, Fructose, analysis 57-50-1, Saccharose, analysis  
 69-65-8, Mannitol  
 (preparation and saccharide-sensing properties of  
 aniline-aminophenylboronic acid copolymer optical sensor)

RE

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